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TO A CALL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

Class Mall Matter

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Montu. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year

Postage to foreign countries added. Readers who intend to leave town for the summe may have THE SUN mailed to them at the foregoing prices. The address may be changed as is desired. order through your newsdealer or of THE SUN. 170

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ciation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York,

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Rate Regulation.

When the Ohio Republicans met in State convention, with Secretary TAFT of the War Department to guide, control and illuminate their deliberations, they spoke up in their platform for the enforcement of the statutes prohibiting railway rebates. They steered clear of the proposal to clothe the Interstate Commerce Commission with power to make railroad rates. Not one word on this subject was included in their platform.

Now the Democrats of Ohio have held their State convention, with the Hon. TOM L. JOHNSON of Cleveland and the circus tent in possession. They, too, are in favor of the enforcement of the law against rebates. Besides this, they urge the passage of a Federal statute granting to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to annul "unreasonable" rates and impose on transportation corporations "reasonable" schedules of charges.

The Ohio Republicans are united, successful, intrenched in popular favor. The Ohio Democrats are torn by internal conflict, discredited, defeated. From the latter comes the cry for Government rate regulation.

Is this the "demand of the American people" for Government management of private business?

The \$25,000,000 Deficit.

The United States Treasury accounts for the fiscal year ending with yesterday show a deficit of approximately \$25,000,-000. This balance on the wrong side is not the result of decreased revenues. The revenues for 1904-05 were \$2,000,000 in excess of those for 1903-04. Increased expenditures account for the loss shown by the Treasury. It took in \$543,000,000 in the year, and its expenditures were about \$568,000,000.

This showing is worse than Secretary SHAW predicted, and it is better than some less optimistic prophets foretold. It is not particularly alarming, but a conservative business administration would be pleased to see receipts and expenditures practically balance. How can this be brought about? The Washington despatches say:

" Various plans for increasing receipts have been proposed, and in the Treasury at least they have been seriously considered. One suggestion was to revive the stamp tax on bank checks and other negotiable paper. Several million dollars could be raised from this source. Another proposition is to impose a tax on coffee. A five cent tax on this commodity, it is estimated, would yield about \$35,000,000 a year. Still another is to increase the

While some persons believed the deficit would be from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and Secretary Shaw thought it would be only \$18,000,000, all hands were at work thinking up new schemes of taxation. The old fashioned idea of making expenditures meet income, instead of making income meet expenditures, has not received a thought.

Transvaal Gold.

While the United States busies itself discussing the most effective means of excluding the surplus laborers of China the Transvaal is experimenting with their admission on a somewhat extensive scale. More than 40,000 have been brought into that country during the last year, under contract, to enable the mine owners of the Witwatersrand to drag more gold from their mines than they could get if restricted to the employment of the native Kaffir labor.

Those who read and believe South Africa will be convinced that the experiment has been an almost unqualified success. Those who follow the London Spectator will perhaps entertain a measure of doubt. But the fact stands that there has been a notable increase in output of gold from these mines, and also that the value of the output is now about what it was during the months immediately preceding the Boer war, when the maximum yield was reached. It is also true that the total yield of gold for 1904 slightly exceeded that of any other year in the history of the mines, although it was somewhat less than the yield of 1899 would have been had it not been suspended in October of that year by the declaration of hostilities. Advo-Ites of the coolie labor contend, appretty ently with reason, that without the

not have been shown. For the twelve months ending with June, 1904, the average monthly output was valued at approximately \$6,000,000. During that time the average number of men employed was about 12,000 whites and 61,379 Kaffirs. The output for February of this year was \$7,700,000, produced by a force of 15,162 whites, 90,178 native blacks and 31,424 Chinamen. If the mine owners are satisfied, it is not for us to find fault, but a rough calculation from the figures available indicates that the monthly output per man for the opening months of last year was about \$82. while for the same months this year it is about \$70. We are unable to say whether this is due to the extraction of lower grade earth or to decreased efficiency on the part of the extractors.

The important feature for the world at large is the constantly increasing quantity of gold which is coming from the Transvaal. Taken in connection with our own considerable increase, the act has set a good many people at work

figuring out the probable influence of an increased volume of gold on the current prices of commodities. The general opinion seems to be that gold will be cheaper, because more abundant, and, in consequence, that the prices of commodities will advance. This should please the distinguished gentleman called in New England "Sec." SHAW.

Operation Tax (Fig. 97)

Apparently the Chinaman is going to get square with us somehow. We will not let him in to take the bread from American workmen by underbidding them on wage rates, so he goes to South Africa and increases the cost of our bread by cheapening, through greatly increasing the supply, the metal with which we pay for it.

The Dewey for Subig Bay.

Two of the official tests prescribed to lemonstrate the usefulness of the new floating dry dock Dewey have been finished, and the new dock gave an excellent account of herself in each of them. First the cruiser Colorado, with a displacement of 14,000 tons, was floated. The weight of the cruiser was distributed evenly throughout the dock, and the time required to raise her from the water was two hours and two minutes.

After the Colorado quit the dock the battleship Iowa was towed in, her water compartments being filled to bring her weight up to 16,000 tons. At 10:55 o'clock she was floated over the keel blocks. At 11:20 o'clock the pumps were started. In one hour and thirty-seven minutes the keel of the Iowa was out of water, and thirty-eight minutes later the deck of the dock was two feet above the surface of the water. The weight of the Iowa fell amidships of the dock, which bore the big ship up with ease.

Now the dock will be asked to dock herself. The middle section will be sunk, and the end sections will be lifted out of water. When this has been done the end sections will lift the middle. When this is over two transports will tow the dock to the Philippines, where she will be established in Subig Bay as a part of the great naval station the United States is building there.

With the Dewey in the Philippines the navy will be able to take any ship out of the water. When the Subig Bay station has its full equipment practically any repairs can be made there. The powerful fleet that this nation must maintain in Eastern waters makes a great repair shop necessary, and the completion of the Dewey indicates that the work is not being delayed unnecessarily.

A Splendid Benefaction.

The gift of one million dollars to the endowment fund of Yale University by Mr. JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER, announced on Wednesday, was followed vesterday by the gift by him of ten millions of dollars "to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States," and especially in colleges as distinguished from the great universities. Moreover, it is announced that "if the fund proves as useful as is now anticipated Mr. ROCKEFELLER will undoubtedly make large additions to it in future years."

Mr. ROCKEFELLER therefore has made himself the most munificent contributor for the higher education in the history of mankind. Mr. CARNEGIE'S pension fund of ten millions for the benefit of retired college professors was given for gifts for public libraries, so great in the aggregate, serve rather the ends of popular instruction specifically. Mr. ROCKE-FELLER's contributions, apart from those which were for distinctively religious purposes, have been for college and university education almost wholly. His theory seems to be that the best and truest benefit that can be bestowed on society is to provide for it teachers competent to lead it by reason of their superior education. By teaching the teach-

ers he would teach the public. His gifts to the Chicago University especially had already aggregated ten millions of dollars before his contribution of a million to Yale, and, yesterday, of ten millions to the General Education Board, to which body he had given a million at the time of its organization two years ago. Besides these the aggregate of his gifts to colleges is large.

Ten millions of dollars is a large endowment, but relatively to the demands which will be made by American colleges it will yield an income which will seem small. Consequently there is good reason to assume that the "large additions in

future years" will be required. The more or less silly discussion about tainted money" which has been going on does not alter the splendid fact that JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER is the most munificent contributor for the spread of the higher education in the history of mankind.

In an article in the current number of the Proceedings of the Naval Institute," Lieut .-Commander JOHN HOOD has a most interesting article on desertions from the navy. He points out what many lay observers of naval affairs have suspected, that a prime cause of desertion is the enlistment in the grades of coal passer, landsman, fireman and messman of men having no experience in seafaring life. Many of these find the work and discipline irksome, and as there is among them the normal percentage of vicious and weak characters, desertion, which is extremely easy and never ade quately punished, ensues. Nevertheless, the number of desertions in 1904 was not more than 15.6 per cent. of the enlisted force, and it was composed chiefly of men

The nomination by the Democrats of Ohio of a candidate for Governor who, if not a temperance man, is at least a supporter of the principle of "local option," seems like a concession to versatility rather than a stroke of opportunism.

of whom the navy was well rid.

The Democrats have not carried Ohio for Governor since 1889, and of late years the majorities of the Republicans have become so large that Ohio has ceased to be regarded as doubtful. A popular maicrity of 255,000 last year for the Republican electoral ticket in a State in which a few years ago a majority of 5,000 was considered substantial, marks its political as well as its industrial transformation.

Instead of being mainly a rich agricultural State. Ohio has become a busy manufacturing State. The trade in ores, coal, steel, glass, pottery and farming imple ments has completely overshadowed the

importance of the wool clip, the corn crop or the hog packing. "Porkopolis" is no longer a distinctive designation for Cincinnati, and Cleveland is a port, one of the great shipping ports of the world, for the commerce of the lakes.

Under these circumstances it is a ques tion to what extent the "support of the Anti-Saloon League" will aid the Democratic candidate for Governor nominated

Local option men are numerous in the interior counties of Ohio, but whether numerous enough to offset the defections of the drinkers of Cincinnati whisky, Toledo beer and Ohio wine can be determined only at the polls. It will not do for the advocates of modified prohibition in Ohio to exult too much in the victory at Columbus in securing the nomination of a candidate for Governor responsive to their views and in sympathy with their project. The myrmidons of GAMBRINUS are always on the lookout, and the Democrats have nominated for the post of Treasurer a Cincinnati brewer.

There is not in all Grub Street a more meritorious person than Prof. HARRY TRIP-LET PECK, L. H. D., the compiler. If his compilations abound in absurd misstatements of fact, it is because the dire emergencies of breadwinning leave him no time to be accurate. If you find him furnishing to the yellowest of the yellow journals certificates of character and testimonials of his admiration, signed by himself as "Professor of Columbia University," be not surprised, for square meals cost oash. If you catch him spicing his compilations with some of those horrible scandals of sexuality, affecting the names of the great dead, which the rest of Grub Street refuses to touch at any price, restrain your inclination to go and kick the poor devil. Picture to yourself the industrious hand, writing at desperate speed while all the hungry little TRIPLET PECKS are tugging at the tired elbow. Ah! there is pathos ye in the life in the third story rear in Grub Street, within a gunshot of the dome that covers the great reference library on Columbia Heights. Pity, and don't kick TRIPLET. What truth of statement, what breadth of philosophic view, what compilatory intelligence, what dignity of judgment in the selection or rejection of material, what selfrespect, even, in the observance of the literary proprieties and decencies can you reasonably expect of a compiler working under the awful pressure that makes the faithful right hand of Prof. HARRY TRIPLET PECK. L. H. D., race wildly after bread across page upon page of middle class and low class compilation?

Details of the operations in Yemen in Arabia that resulted in the fall of Sanaa, the capital, and the surrender of the Turkish garrison show the leader of the rebels, an Imam, to be a man of considerable military ability. The force under his command comprised about thirty thousand men, but he wasted no time in attacks on the city, his policy being to keep up a strict blockade and reduce the town by starvation. When the relieving column sent up in April last from Hodeida on the Red Sea was approaching Sanaa he disposed his force so as to allow the greater portion of the troops composing it to enter the place, and then fell on the rear guard with its convoy of supplies and ammunition, which, after a fight in which some five thousand men fell on both sides, was captured. The arrival of reenforcements without supplies of any kind, as a result of this victory, precipitated the surrender which has caused so much anxiety at Constantinople.

Beauty's Triumph.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Lest this important piece of news should escape your attention, I, an admirer and constant reader of your paper, take pains to bring it to your notice. It is clipped from Thursday morning's Globe. We are confident that not only yourself, but your readers, yea, the world practically the same purpose; but his at large, will be interested to know that "Col

Sid" is creating a sensation in London. I conceive it will be a pleasure for THE SUN to spread this important news far and wide, for Col. Sid seeks not this glory for himself alone, but for that large and distinctly representative body of Boston citizens known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. "Pro gloria et Bostonia." T. L. Q.

BOSTON, June 29. Col. Sidney M. Hedges is being showered with honors in London, as a letter just received from

him would indicate.

The former commander of the Ancients has been presented to King Edward at the latter's request. and has been a participant in many of the func tions attendant upon the reception to the King of

His first Sunday in London he joined in the church parade of the Honourable Artillery Company, and the following night was a guest at the dinner of the Twenty-one Club. The following Wednesday the Colonel was present at the lunch given by the ord Mayor in honor of the King of Spain, and the next day he witnessed the review of more than 22,000 troops at Aldershot by King Edward and the

visiting King.
On June 14 Col. Hedges was presented to King Edward at the garden party at Windsor by Am-bassador Reid. Lord Denbigh was not able to attend owing to his presence with his company. Col. Hedges has been a guest of Lord Denbigh, who has extended him every courtesy and made it possible for him to enter into all the important functions of the season.

Accuracy in Quotations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. George Mason, in your edition of this morning, suggests y implication that he believes the form, as well as the sense, of a quotation should be carefully preserved by lovers of good English. He will find many to agree with him. But how easy it is for one's way to silde among bad company! The very quotation which Mr. Mason places upon a pinnacle. that we may see its beauty and then shrink back from the hideous picture of what it would become should it fall to the depths of present day speechthis very perfect figure of language stumbles awk-wardly upon the edge of the abyss Mr. Mason would warn us from approaching. "Murmur of innumer-able bees in immemorial elms," indeed—has Mr. Mason strayed so far from the sweet dominion of Tennyson's "Princess" that he no longer hears dis

'Myriads of rivulets hurrying through the lawn, The moan of doves in immemorial cims And murmur of innumerable bees"?

What should the innumerable bees be doing in he elms. anyhow?

An Offensive Street Car Habit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Why don't the Health Commissioner and the car companies put stop to the unpleasant and unsanitary habit which prevails among conductors of wetting their fingers in their mouths before detaching transfers from helr pads to hand to passengers?

A. C. RANK. Thought Out by Col. Poscy Wilson TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The lessor or the day" is one given by the Japanese; and is that a nation may become great without the aid of indiscriminate immigration; that a people may

be homogeneous and still be strong.

DENVER, Col., June 27. POSEY S. WILSON. The Repular Demand for the Mint Julen. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: O SUN that shines for all, "to the woods" with the superfluous
"r" and the disappearing "g." For New York's
hereditary "r" what care we? MINT JULEP. NEW YORK, June 29.

A Fearless Judge.

From the Greensboro Record. Judge Peebles does just as he pleases and seems to find the law for it. He cares less for public opinion than any gentleman who ever drove down his end of the pike. Lawyers have notinfluence

He Knew. Teacher-Now, Rastus, what is longitudet

Rastus-De stripes on de melon.

JEWS AND COUNTRY HOTELS. A Discrimination Denounced as Un-American and Illegal.

Child White by fort make or redelice

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The action of certain proprietors of summer resort hotels in sending out pamphlets, circulars and other advertising matter in which announcement is made that Jews are not desired as guests, or containing what is equivalent, that "gentiles only" are welcome, raises again the question whether this discrimination against a class of citizens by persons who receive the right to carry on their business from the State should not be made an offense punishable by law. Such a suggestion made the more plausible by the fact that hotelkeepers have asked and received from the State special laws conferring extraordinary privileges upon them and that without these privileges, granted by all the citizens, including the Jews, they would find it next to impossible to conduct their business suc-

That those hotelkeepers who indulge this practise are not, as a rule, actuated by personal feeling, but only by the sordid commercial instinct which leads them to believe that flaunting the flag of prejudice will bring to them the patronage of the prejudiced snobs and pharisees who unfortunately every community, does not affect the issue. Neither does the fact that some Jews may be obnoxious persons devoid of manners and unpleasant to meet. The law should grant the hotelkeeper the right to expel all persons whose conduct renders them obnoxious; should make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for him to refuse accommodation to any well behaved citizen or make any announcement of discrimination based upon any grounds whatsoever. influence which will tend to bring together

the various elements of which it is formed and to put down wherever possible anybody who seeks to keep them apart. Prejudice cannot be allayed or regulated by legislation. but the legislator can at least prevent the use of the State's license for the profit of those who would turn the existence of prejudice to their personal advantage. This is a subjecwhich certain Senators might well ponder during their summer vacation.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. NEW YORK, June 30.

THE ODESSA MUTINEERS. May Have to Be Enrolled Among the

Creators of a Free Russia. THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! It is not

vet certain whether the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkin is going to stand an isolated incident in the general confusion in Russian affairs or prove to be one of a series of circomstances in the chain of events leading to the transformation of Russia. It is, however, certain that something was needed to put an end to the shilly shallying and fast and loose dealing of the camarilla about the Emperor in the matter of the zemstvos and the tutional reforms always promised and never

Perhaps the Black Sea incident will supply the necessary stimulant to the hesitating autocrat at Tsarskoe-Selo, and to save what is left of the prestige and authority of his position he will forestall the zemstvoist leaders who are threatening to proclaim a constitution without him. Should be fail to grasp the op-portunity, it may well be that we are on the eve of even a greater change in Russia than portunity, it may well be that we are on the eve of even a greater change in Russia than from the present tottering despotism to a constitutional and limited autocracy. A very slight extension of the scope of the program of the zemstvoists would land Russia in what would be to all intents and purposes a Federal republic, with a chief executive either elected for life or holding his position as a parilamentary sovereign after the fashion of the reigning house in Great Britain. The war has been so full of surprises that nothing which issues from the conditions now prevailing need astonish or even startle us.

The policy of repression that followed the assassination of the unfortunate Emperor Alexander II, only prepared the way for what is now happening. The great mass of the Russian people, uneducated and uninformed, can do nothing of itself, but it is fortunate in having as leaders cautious, intelligent and patriotic men who will guide it clear of the dangers that would beset a revolution headed by mere anarchists and doctrinaires, and which would differ little at the start from the present bureaucratic terrorism.

which would differ little at the start from the present bureaucratic terrorism.

If then the result of the incidents now pass-ing in the Black Sea and at Odessa is to hurry on the transition period and institute the organization which the Japanese victories have made inevitable, the mutiny of the crew have made inevitable, the mutiny of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin may prove a benefac-tion which, whatever the fate of the men themselves may be, will entitle them to a place in the roll of the creators of a free Russia. New York, June 30.

A Movement Against "Tipping."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are you in sympathy with the movement to put an end habit of indiscriminate "tipping?"

On the Fourth of July thousands of mer are going to stand up for their rights. Will you join the ranks? If no one tips, all will get equal attention, and as good. You are not helping the poor man, but paying the servants' employers at both ends! Write two of your friends, and ask them to write to two more, to aid the good cause.

ALEXANDER VAN RENSSELAER.

SYRACUSE, June 28.

The Cost of False Teeth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The article on the last page of to-day's issue of THE SUN, concerning the set of teeth made for the man Dodge in the Dodge-Morse case, interested me from the facthat I am the wife of a dentist, a practitioner of high repute and many years experience in this city. interested in all the phases of my husband's pro-fession, and know that \$40 is the usual charge he makes for a set of false teeth that are meant to be

durable and serve their owner to some purpose.

It is a matter of indignation to think that some people so lightly regard this patching up of this part of the human anatomy. Do you know, as I happen to, that one of our well known actors thinks nothing of paying \$40 for a good wig to conceal his rapidly diminishing hairs? Are teeth less importan than hair? Mr. Grout, it is very apparent, patronizes the

cheap dental pariors, the operators of which are outcasts in the profession. Though primed with diplomas, these inferior dentists for their cheap work ask under prices and deceive the very poor, the ignorant and the stingily inclined.

Forty dollars for a set of artificial teeth is a fair price, and any first class dentist will tell an inputrer so and be honest in the telling. Twenty dollars would mean cheap, ill fitting teeth, a horror to contemplate. Let Mr. Grout be advised by me one who knows, and whose pocketbook does not close with such a hard clasp. INDIGNANT BROOKLYN, June 29.

Automobilists on the Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sit: In your remarks on the automobile to day you direct atten tion to the paucity of reported accidents, and state that chauffeurs regard road rules as much as driv-ers of other vehicles do. Being much on the road, I venture the opinion

that the paucity of accidents is due in a small measure to the carefulness of motor drivers, and in a great measure to the carefulness (born of experience of the weaker) of other drivers. Experience teaches the latter that the motor, having the power, take the right of way; so the automobile, nineteen times in twenty, keeps the crown of the road, while the horses crowd to the gutter or the fence, and mighty glad there is room to do it.

If you had occasion to be more on the road. I think you would quickly perceive that reported celdents are of little value as a basis upon which to form conclusions. Hereabouts accidents are a-plenty, but none is reported to New York unless some one is killed. The motorist notoriously hastens out of sight so fast that the injured one cannot ge

The paltry fines imposed now and then are a joke. Make imprisonment the only penalty, and the auto mobile would cease to be the hog of the road MIDDLETOWN, N. J., June 29 JERSEYMAN.

Knicker-I hear Subbubs tried to commit suicide. Bocker-Not at all. He read that when you are drowning your past life rises before you, and he wanted to recall the things his wife aster him to bring home.

E. Gorst discusses the physical degeneration of the British, Booker T. Washington the religious life of the negro and the Rev. Dr. Briggs the reform of the Roman Catholic Church. Other timely articles deal with the supervision of life insurance companies, with industries in Ireland, with the future of India. with marriage and divorce, with Poland and other topics.

THE SEAGOERS.

Big Tim Spillvan and Sim Ford Among the Voyagers.

Aboard the Cunarder, Campania, which sails to-day for Queenstown and Liver-Capt. and Mrs. Alexander Burgess, Mr and Mrs. Philip J. Britt, George J. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Bostock, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming, Capt. the Hon. Gerald Cado Henry Dodge Cooper, Mr. and John E. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. F. Leith, John C. Hershey, Capt. Andrew Laurie, M. and Mrs. G. A. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Platt, Valentine Hecksher, the Hon. othy D. Sullivan, H. C. Winant, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taber, Dr. W. A. Converse, R. A. Saalfield, George W. Smalley, the Hon, Samuel Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Warmsley,

A. Noyes, Walker Bowman and Prof. H

Voyagers by the American liner St. Paul, off to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton:
Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Alexander, Prof. and Mrs. A. Campbell Armstrong, Capt. G. I. Baker, Dr. F. H. Birmingham, Jerome N. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Butterworth, Mrs. Victor Clement, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Crockett, Frederick P. James, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Lamoreaux, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moffett, the Rev. and Mrs. Oliver Shaw Newell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Tayloe Paine, Charles Henry Phelps, Mrs. A. Tayloe Paine, Charles Henry Phelps, Mrs. R. H. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. Harriet Evans Vaughn and Mr. and Mrs. Orine Wilson.

Among the passengers aboard the Anchor Southampton

Among the passengers aboard the Anchor liner Caledonia, which sails to-day with a larger saloon list than any vessel that has departed solely for Great Britain this season, are:

on, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Burlingham,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Betts, the Rev.
Dr. Gibbs Braislin, Gen. A. L. Goodrich,
Mr. and Mrs. Russell L. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs.
Villiam M. Gwin, Dr. and Mrs. William H.
lughes, Mrs. Sarah Littlejohn, Mr. and
Mrs. George P. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. George
J. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Clark and
Villiam Geddes. Sailing yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool by the White Star liner Celtic

Liverpool by the White Star liner Celtic:

H. Mautand Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Col. J. H. Benton, Jr.: the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Clement Brown, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce-Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J., A. Burden, Frank N. Dowling, Simeon Ford, Prof. George L. Fox, David G. Garabrant, Joseph E. Garabrant, Hattie M. Garabrant, Franklin N. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamill, Lady Kortright, John Malcolm Kilgour, Justice and Mrs. Joseph T. Marcan, Frank H. Platt, George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Olin and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. McAlpin.

Passengers by the Red Star liner Zeeland. Passengers by the Red Star liner Zeeland, which sails to-day for Dover and Antwerp:

which sails to-day for Dover and Antwerp:
William H. Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. George
H. Butler, Major W. P. Atwell, Col. and Mrs.
R. B. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke Day, Mrs.
Robert S. Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard P.
Kinnieutt, Judge and Mrs. David Levenritt, Dr. Anna W. Locke, Col. and Mrs. Frank
Miles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia,
Mrs. J. Moore-Richardson, Mrs. Reginald W.
Rives, Mrs. W. A. Slater, Dr. Raymond Spear,
U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. Seth T. Stewart, Mrs.
William H. Taft, Arthur R. Torrey, Mr. and
Mrs. H. Mather Warren, Palmer York and
Dr. J. N. Warren.
Aboard the Atlantic Transport liner Aboard the Atlantic Transport lines

Mesaba, off to-day for London Mrs. Georga S. Alden, the Rev. Dr. E. C. Bass, Dr. Clarles R. Gaston, the Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Farrant, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Jewell, Dr. and Mrs. Charles E. Naminack and Norman Thorpe.

Sailing to-day for Dover and Hamburg board the Hamburg-American liner aboard

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Bates, Maurice Chester Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Cal-ender, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Converse, Mrs. Frederick Dingley, Mrs. Samuel O. Van Dusen, Dr. and Mrs. Hartland Law, Charles F. Thwing and Dr. and Mrs. Richard W. Muller

HARVARD AND M. I. T. A Careful Analysis of Facts Bearing Upon

Their Alliance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Scant notice has been taken by any newspaper in New York of the importance of the proposed alliance of the Massachusetts Institute of

Technology and Harvard University. "Tech" has for forty years been recognized as a leader in technical education, influencing that branch of training almost to the extent of being the prototype of all American technical schools, and employing methods of teaching which have been recognized both at home and abroad as standards. Provess it sport or athletics has been relegated to a position probably unique in the United States there being no football or baseball teams Track athletics and gymnasium work are all that the students have been able to do with that the students have been able to do with success while maintaining the required grade of scholarship. Further, the system of elective courses has gained no headway at Technology. Each of the fourteen different departments of study has prescribed courses, of which most parts are dependent upon the successful completion of the immediate presuccessing completion of the immediate pre-ceding requirement. In these and many other ways the institute has held to its own methods, allowing the trend of events in other institutions of education to have little or no effect on it.

methods, allowing the trend of events in other institutions of education to have little or no effect on it.

Harvard, on the other hand, has developed to the highest degree the American university ideal, elective courses, athletic contests, social intercourse, college spirit and magnificence of equipment.

Two years ago about \$5,000,000, known as the McKay Endowment, was left to Harvard to establish a technical school, or to develop Lawrence Scientific School, which has always been overshadowed by the Institute of Technology. Members of the corporations of both Harvard and Tech, most of whom are successful men of business, felt that to build a competing technical school within a few miles of the institute would be unwise, and they sought a means to avoid this duplication. An agreement was arrived at by both bodies and submitted to the alumni of the Institute for an expression of opinion, resulting in a disapproval by a vote of 4 to 1. The faculty of the Institute voted against the proposed merger about 50 to 6. In spite of this, the corporation passed the agreement favorably by a majority of 4, and at present all that remains to prevent the union is the settlement of some legal difficulties by which the Harvard endowment can be diverted to the Institute.

Harvard on her part of the agreement is turning over her scientific endowment and equipment to the Institute, is abolishing the Lawrence Scientific School and receiving in return representation in the Technology corporation.

The Institute of Technology for her part of the Institute of Technology for her part of the proposition.

return representation in the Technology corporation.

The Institute of Technology for her part of

the arrangement agrees to move to Cambridge, near Soldiers' Field, accept Harvard students in its classes and become practically Har-vard's technological school, but retaining its

in its classes and become practically Harvard's technological school, but retaining its own name and government.

The objection of the Tech alumni to this plan is that two educational institutions of such different standards cannot be run in conjunction without the larger dominating the smaller, and that the atmosphere of the college is directly opposed to the ideals of the technical school. The half way arrangement whereby Harvard and Tech students will intermingle in classes and playgrounds, and yet Tech students will have to be debarred from the degrees and athletic contests of Harvard and consequent interest, is found, the alumni of Tech say, to detract from the serious purpose and intense concentration that it has been necessary for the technical student to have. It will be interesting to watch the effect on the students of technology after the proposed agreement goes into force at such affairs as football or baseball games. Probably they will oppose their own institution, so to say.

New York, June 28. NEW YORK, June 28.

Relics of the Old Virginia. From the Norfolk Landmark.

Three pieces of iron sheathing and one gun from the famous Confederate ironclad Virginia the Roanoke pler here to-day, having been dug up of Lambert's Point by a mud machine. The old smooth bore and sheathing, which is several inches thick, are now the property of a junk dealer. The mud machine which is engaged in deepening the harbor scooped up the relies, which are famous. The fron sheathings, which, it was explained by marine man, covered the slanting sides of the fa mous vessel, are about fifteen feet in length. gun is about three feet in length, and the water has apparently made no impression on the weapon

Were Boys Together. From the Columbus Disputch

It is not generally known that Dr. Gladden and John D. Rockefeller were country boys together, in Tioga county, New York, attended adjoining district schools and frequently met in the rival spelling "bees" of the time. Another boy there was Benjamin F. Tracy. Out of that little valley me at the same time three boys destined to make distinct impressions in the world-Dr In the North American Review for July Sir John in sociology, Rockefeller in business and Tracy in

Arms and the Woman. The Venus of Mile smiled contentedly.

The President says not to mind a broken arm she explained.

With this encouragement she at once catered the

CONTROL OF THE SECOND NEW PRIESTS GET PLACES.

Archbishop Farley Announces Appoint ments of the Ninetecen Newly Ordained. Archbishop Farley has assigned places to the nimeteen newly ordained pricets of the archdiocese to take effect to-morrow The Rev. John J. Coogan and the Rev. John J. Hopkins go to St. Raymond's Church, West Chester, as assistants to Mgr. McKenna. The Rev. Daniel M. Dougherty has been sent to St. Joseph's, Kingston, N. Y. The Rev. Cornelius J. Fitzsimmons goes to Holy Trinity, Mamaroneck, to assist

the Rev. Isidore Meister. The Rev. David C. O'Connor goes to St. Peter's, Rosendale, and the Rev. Terrence F. McNulty will be an assistant to Mgr. O'Keefe at Highland Falls. The other young priests will take up

curacies in city churches. The Rev James H. Flood goes to St. Catherine's in West 153d street; the Rev. James M Kilroe is appointed to St. James's, near Chatham Square; the Rev. Daniel F. Green goes to St. Matthew's, in West Sixty-seventh street; the Rev. Thomas P. Larkin is to be assistant at St. Aloysius's, in West 132d street; the Rev. Justin J. Lyons goes to All Saints, 129th street and Madison avenue; All Saints, 129th street and Madison avenue; the Rev. Joseph F. Maxey will be assistant at St. Cecilia's, in East 108th street; the Rev. David J. Morley goes to Mgr. Burtsell's old church, the Epiphany, in East Twenty-first street; the Rev. John J. McCahill goes to the Annunciation, at 131st and Broadway; the Rev. Vincent P. McGean will be an assistant at Archbishop Farley's old church/St. Gabriel's, in East Thirty-seventh street; the Rev. Daniel P. Farley's old church/St. Gabriel's, in East
Thirty-seventh street; the Rev. Daniel P.
McPherson goes to St. Paul's Church, in
East 117th street; the Rev. Joseph T. Holland to St. Mary's, in Grand street, and
the Rev. John B. Reilly to Holy Rosary
Church, in East 119th street.

The Rev. Ignatius Szudrowicz, the first
Polish priest ordained by Archbishop
Farley, goes to the Polish Church of St.
Adelbert, in East 156th street. The Bronx.

Adelbert, in East 156th street, The Bronx Adelbert, in East 156th street, The Bronx.
Promotions and transfers of priests were
ordered by the Archbishop, after consultation with the vicars-general. Mgr. Mooney
and Mgr. Lavelle. In the city these curates
were transferred:

and Mgr. Lavelle. In the city these cirals were transferred:

The Rev. Francis J. Prouty, from St. Aloysius's to St. Monica's; the Rev. Walter P. Slattery, from St. Monica's; the Rev. Luke's; the Rev. John J. Byrne, from St. Gabriel's to St. Leo's; the Rev. E. M. Rafter, from St. Leo's to the Holy Name Church; the Rev. M. P. O'Gara, from St. Paul's to St. Joseph's, on Sixth avenue and West Washington place; the Rev. John J. Harrington, from St. Mary's, on Grand street, to St. Charles's. The country priests promoted to the city are: The Rev. J. J. McNamara, from Middletown to St. Ann's; the Rev. P. A. O'Meara, from Highland Falls to St. Malachy's; the Rev. John J. Keane, from Haverstraw to St. Jerome's; the Rev. John J.

straw to St. Jerome's; the Rev. John J. Dermody, from Kingston to the Mission of

The Rev. M. J. Larkin comes home from the Catholic University, Washington, to the Catholic University, Washington, to St Gabriel's and the Rev. John F. Meehan comes in from St. Raymond's in West-chester to St. Mary's. The Rev. John M. Kenny goes from Rosendale to Port Jervis, and the Rev. John B. Weber comes in from Kingsbridge to St. Boniface's. This is the largest number of transfers

ever made at one time by an Archbishop

TO ADDRESS THE EDUCATORS. President Roosevelt and Mayor McClellan Down for Talks at Asbury Park.

President Roosevelt and Mayor McClellan are among the speakers who will address the National Educational Association in Asbury Park next week. The convention will begin on Monday evening and the last session will be held on Friday. President Roosevelt's address will be delivered on Roosevelt's address will be delivered on Friday afternoon, while Mayor McClellan will be one of the speakers on July 4. Among the others who are to address the convention are Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, William Barclay Parsons and Frank A. Vanderlip.

Headquarters for the benefit of delegates arriving in this city and the 7,000 New York teachers who are members of the association will be open to-day, to-morrow

association will be open to-day, to-morrow and Monday in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and also after the convention, from July 8 to 11. It is believed that most of the dele gates will spend a few days in this city and plans for their entertainment have already been made. Guides will take them to the museums and other places of interest, and on the afternoon of July 8 there wil be a steamboat excursion to Coney Island.

FUNDS FOR WESTCHESTER.

Appellate Division Says City Must Pay

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 30,-By an order handed down to-day the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of Justice Keogh compelling the decision of Justice Keogh compelling the city of New York to pay taxes on watershed improvements in Westchester county. The improvements, which include the big Croton dam and all of the other dams, reservoirs, gate houses and conduits in the county, are valued at about \$6,000,000 and will yield to the six towns in which they are located about \$50,000 at Yorax in taxes. Under the order the city year in taxes. Under the order the city will also be compelled to pay about \$150,000

in back taxes. The outcome of the case is fortunate for the towns in northern Westchester county, as it will give them funds to carry on their public schools. Last winter authorities were compelled to close several schools because the districts were without

funds. FAREWELLS TO HINSDALE.

Justice Ends Career in Special Sessions he ago that elemency be extended in his With Act of Clemency.

Justice Hinsdale officiated for the last error to thirty-five years, which, with extended as presiding Justice of the last erduction Rego can earn by good continue yesterday as presiding Justice of the last erduction Rego can earn by good continue yesterday as presiding Justice of the last erduction Rego can earn by good continue yesterday as presiding Justice of the last erduction Rego can earn by good continue yesterday as presiding Justice of the last erduction Rego can earn by good continue yesterday as presiding and about a year.

Pardons were granted to-day by the charge from custody five men charged with good overnor to three men convicted of playing policy in Kings county, Charles Abbott, and lawyers. Assistant District Attorney ere employees of the policy shop of Stenand lawyers. Assistant District Attorney ere employees of the pardons were used as witnesses Nott arose and said:

and lawyers. Assistant District Attorney hen O'Brien and were used as witnesses Nott arose and said:

"Your Honor, when District Attorney convict O'Brien. The pardons were Jerome went out of town he did not realize that this was to be your last day or he would ttorney Clark. The pardons were Jerome went out of town he did not realize that this was to be your last day or he would town the Governor by District that this was to be your last day or he would that this was to be your last day or he would that this was to be your last day or he would that this was to be your last day or he would that this was to be your last day or he would that this was to be your last day or he would that the following cases:

William C. Wilson, convicted in New york of mindorsing a small check. He was heart to prison for three years, though the was his first offense. He has served about a year and four months.

NEW EMERGENCY HOSPITAL Louis E. Molina, convicted in 1902 of the theft of a watch and chain in New York and sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory, He had been transferred to Clinton Prison.

St. Gregory's, on Gold Street, Opened L. St. Gregory's, the new emergency he tenced to prison for an indeterminate term.

in Hudson street.

Supt. Flater, Assistant Superintend Duncan, three ambulance surgeons four nurses make up St. Gregory's st The hospital has also two visiting surgers. The first case was that of Louis Swall of 202 Maujer street, Brooklyn, who trieget on a car at South Ferry, fell and brhis right leg.

sister, who is ill. He had intended g to his home in Olean to remain over 4. but Mrs. Higgins, who is in New Y called him there to his sister's side. He he should attend no conferences in York and should leave to-morrow night Olean and return to Albany on July 6.

Plans have been filed with Building St intendent Hopper for the new building erected at the southwest corner of Morris Park and 122d street for the Ha Presbyterian Church, now at 43 East street, of which the Rev. Daniel Russ It is to be a two story ec

RUBBERNECK WAGON ABLAZE. Sightseers in Stock Exchange, Wagon Outside-Curb Market Broken.

First Mate Bill Jepson of a doubledeck rubbernecker cruising in Wall Street yesterday morning led a shore party of happy Xenia, Ohio, folks into the Stock Exchange Building just before noon to see the merry bulls and bears. In the gallery above the roar of the combat Bill megaphoned:

"Ladies and gents: You will see below you the internationally famous financiers whose names you read in your morning papers; the captings of industry whose papers; the captings of industry whose slightest moves convulse the world of finance. That gent with the gray side whis-

finance. That gent with the gray side whiskers and bald spot is the famous—"
There were loud yells of "Fire! fire! fire from outside the Stock Exchange and the first mate caught the voice of Roundsman Higgins of the Traffic Squad: "Git back, you people, the darned thing may blow unt" "Hell an blazes," yelled Bill, "me wagon's afire!" and out he dashed with thirty distubed voyagers treading on his heels. A fat lady from Sandusky had left an old lace mantilla aboard the rubbernecker and she screamed as she ran that it had been left to her forty years before by her Aunt Jemima. The brokers quit business to cher Aunt Jemima and wish her luck. A radiant young creature from Xenia hurried forth

seeing her distress, sallied forth to resoue seeing her distress, sallied forth to rescue the imperiled sunshade. In front of the Stock Exchange there was a fine hullabaloo. The rubbernecker was smoking aft, and there was an occasione! vicious zip and whiz that made the crowd edge backward. Broad street from the Sub-Treasury to the roped-in curb traders was jammed and nobody knew just what to do with the burning automobile. Some-body started to turn in a fire alarm. body started to turn in a fire alarm.

"Here, wait a minute," said Bill. "I don't want that machine doused. It ain't going to blow up, you fools!"

young creature from Xenia hurried forth to rescue a French sunshade she had bought as a New York souvenir, and seven brokers,

At that moment the traffic cops left the curb brokers unguarded and the ropes went town. There was a rush of curbers and they scrambled over the smoking rubbe neckers like bad boys out of school at recss. One of them grabbed the lace Aunt Jemima mantilla, another saved the Prisian sunshade and restored it to the pretty girl from Xenia amid loud cheers. At that moment the traffic cops left the

other merry young curbers grabbed such belonings as had been left behind and waveothem triumphantly.

The the cope took a hand seriously, despit the first mate's scornful disbelief that se would blow up. They drove the crowdback to the south sidewalk. Roundscrowdsack to the south sidewalk. Rounds-man Figgins got a hand extinguisher from the Stok Exchange and turned it loose. It did't make much impression and them a buget brigade was formed. Several dozen sucketfuls of water were poured on the buning auto and the fire was out.

Theyoyagers refused to go on with the trip, though the first mate assured them that tire wasn't any more danger. The machie, owned by the New York Auto Transortation Company, was hauled back to the table at 946 Broadway, the curb brokes were roped in again and the crowd

SHEIFF DEWEY CALLED DOWN. Gov. aggins Reminds Him That It Is His

bty to Enforce the Raines Law. ALANY, June 30 .- Gov. Higgins to-day read heriff William Dewey of Rockland coury a lesson on his duty with reference plations of the excise law. There hadseen filed with the Governor a complait alleging that people had been going by he carload every Sunday to Rockland as, where liquor was sold to them openly n dolation of the law, and that riotous peformances were the rule, to the injury beople living in that part of the county.

The Governor forwarded the complaint toheriff Dewey, who replied that he would be after the matter immediately, but that be ould not find any evidences of riots or usual disturbances other than that daken men were accustomed to go to an from the grove, the resort at Rockland Le. He said he supposed it was the duty one Excise Department to see to it that thexcise law was not violated, at least th it was more in the province of that definent than it was his duty. bis peculiar view gave the opportunity the Governor to send the Sheriff another

ler, which reads as follows: \$AR SIR: I am in receipt of your report dd June 28, in response to my request for irmation as to alleged violations of the lier tax law in Rockland county, and I sin

oged to you for your prompt reply, take this opportunity to correct an irrusion which you have formed, as stated your report, that violations of the liquor tlaw are more directly under the charge che State Excise Department. You are tchief executive officer of your county, t chief executive officer of your county, a as such are responsible for the proper orcement of the law. It is your duty prevent violations of the liquor tax law, at is your duty to prevent any breach of t peace or other act of disorder in your city. The existence of a State Excise Extrement in no way lessens your responsity in this regard, susting that this suggestion may lead to act vigilantly in reference to the unful sale of liquor I remain, yours truly, Frank W. Higgins.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

Higgins Pardons Three Men and Commutes Sentences of Four Others.

ABANY, June 30 .- Gov. Higgins to-day emuted the sentence of Antonio Rego. was convicted in Syracuse in 1885 of murder of a man named McGowan. om he stabbed in a street fight. He aived a life sentence in Auburn Prison, Judge Churchill, who presided at the al, recommended to the Governor some Justice Ends Career in Special Sessions be ago that elemency be extended in his

St. Gregory's, the new emergency h tenced to prison for an indeterminate term, pital, was opened last night in the four steam Mueller had been endeavoring to support a wife and family on a salary of \$3 a week, building at 93 Gold street. It will to and there were extenuating circumstances the overflow from the busy House of Rel in the case. Close of University Convocation.

ALBANY, June 30 .- The annual convocation of the University of the State brought to a close at noon to-day. Dean W. A. Henry, director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Wis-consin, delivered an address on "Agri-

Gov. Higgins Comes Here to See His sis Importance to the Commonwealth and the Importance to the Commonwealth and the Nation." Assistant Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Hayes delivered an address on agriculture W. M. Hayes delivered an address on agricultural education, and President John R. Kirk of the State Normal School of Kirksville Mossible on "Ways and of Kirksville, Mo., spoke on "Ways and Means of Fitting Education for Agriculture Into the School Curriculum." The discusinto the School Curriculum." The discussion of the morning was led by Prof. L. H. Bailey of Cornell Unversit

Increase in Number of New Corporations. ALBANY, June 30 .- The work of the Bu-New Harlem Presbyterian Church reau of Corporations, in the office of the Secretary of State, has enormously increased during the last few years and at no time during the last few years and at no time has there been a larger increase than during the half yearly period ending to-day. The total number of new corporations filed for that period was 8,100, as compared with 2,307 for the corresponding six months of 1904, an increase of 793.